

Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the specification as follows:

Page 7, the paragraph in lines 14 and 15 as set forth below should be deleted:

~~Fig. 29 has been functionally improved with the attachment of an ankle apparatus of Figs. 17-23.~~

Pages 10 and 11, the paragraph beginning in the penultimate line on page 10 and continuing to page 11, line 11, should be amended to read:

The subtalar joint 5 in the prosthetic foot 1 is spaced below and extends in a different direction than the ankle joint 4. The subtalar joint axis 5A extends along the subtalar joint strut 5B and is oriented for permitting motion of the hindfoot portion 2C about the joint axis 5A in all three of the frontal, transverse and sagittal planes, although primarily in the ~~front-frontal~~ and transverse planes. The joint axis 5A runs in the hindfoot portion 2C from posterior, plantar and lateral to anterior, dorsal and medial. Preferably, the joint axis 5A as projected on a transverse plane is inclined at an angle Δ_1 of 9° to 23° with the longitudinal axis of the foot, X-X in Fig. 4. The angle Δ_1 is 23° in the example embodiment. The joint axis 5A as projected on a sagittal plane (the oblique axis of joint 5), as seen in the direction of arrow B in Fig. 1, makes an angle ψ of 29° to 45° with respect to the transverse plane, see Fig. 9. The angle ψ is 30° in the disclosed embodiment.

Page 11 and 12, the paragraph beginning on page 11, line 12 and continuing to page 12, line 4, should be amended to read:

The subtalar joint 5 is bounded medially and laterally by respective holes 10 and 11 which extend parallel to the joint axis 5A. The diameter d_3 of the holes is variable depending on the overall size of the body 2. It is $3/16$ inch in the example embodiment. Medial and lateral gaps 12 and 13 extend along the subtalar joint outwardly from the holes 10 and 11, respectively, to the periphery of the body 2 of the foot to permit the motion of the hindfoot portion 2C about the subtalar joint axis 5A. The height 14 of the medial gap 12 and the height 15 of the lateral gap 13 are selected so that a lower surface of the hindfoot portion 2C defining each gap acts as a stop against the opposing upper surface defining the gap to limit the amount of bending or rotational motion of the hindfoot portion about the joint axis 5A in eversion and inversion in gait. The height of the medial gap 14 is preferably greater than, such as twice that of the lateral gap 15. The height 14 is $1/8$ inch and height 15 is $1/16$ inch in the example embodiment. The joint axis 5A as projected on the frontal plane, as seen in the direction of arrow A in Fig. 2, is inclined an angle ω W to the transverse plane with the medial being more proximal than the lateral, see Fig. 10.

Page 17, the paragraph in lines 4-14 should be amended to read:

The longitudinal arch 28 itself is formed with a concavity having a longitudinal axis A-A, Fig. 12, that as projected on the frontal plane is deviated at an angle Σ E of 25° to 42° , see Fig. 13, with the medial higher than the

lateral to create frontal and sagittal plane motion capabilities as with the midtarsal joints in the human foot. The medial aspect 32 of the longitudinal arch concavity is larger in radius and more proximal than the lateral aspect 33 of the concavity. The anterior aspect of the longitudinal arch concavity has its longitudinal axis B-B orientated at an angle η of 35° to the longitudinal axis X-X of the foot with the medial being more anterior than the lateral. The middle aspect of the longitudinal arch concavity has its longitudinal axis A-A orientation normal to the longitudinal axis X-X of the foot.

Pages 30 and 31, the paragraph beginning on page 30, line 17 and continuing to page 31, line 3, should be changed to read:

The shape and functional characteristics of the ankle pylon component are like those of the hindfoot 2C of the prosthetic foot 1 of the first example embodiment. Once attached to the top of the prosthetic foot, a posterior concavity ~~57-58~~ is formed. An anterior concavity ~~58-59~~ with smooth flowing lines is also formed as seen in the drawings. The pylon component 51 has triplanar hindfoot motion capability because of the aforementioned features described in connection with the hindfoot portion 2C of the prosthetic foot of the first example embodiment. These features include the presence of first and second joints ~~60-4~~ and ~~61-5~~ which act as ankle and subtalar joints, respectively. The T-shaped nut or similar fastener is embedded into the ~~mistal-distal~~ surface of the resilient plastic material of the component 51 at the time of manufacturing.